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INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HARDING

America Anxious to Participate in Any Seemly Program Likely to Lessen Probability of War and Promote World Peace.

ASSOCIATION FOR COUNSEL

Make Offensive Warfare So Hateful That Governments and Peoples Who Resort to It Must Prove the Righteousness of Their Cause or Stand as Outlaws Before Bar of Civilization.

Washington.—The Inaugural Address of President Warren G. Harding was as follows:

My countrymen—When one surveys the world about him after the great storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the things which withstood it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with a strange mingling of regret and new hope. We have seen a world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate a republic unshaken and hold our civilization secure. Liberty—liberty within the law—and civilization are inseparated, and, though both were threatened, we find them now secure; and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both.

Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely there must have been God's intent in the making of this new world republic. Ours is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifice and blood, with union maintained, the nation supreme and its concord inspiring. We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have seen civil, human and religious liberty verified and glorified. In the beginning, the old world scoffed at our experiment; today our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to ourselves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind. Let us express renewed and strengthened devotion in grateful reverence for the immortal beginning and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfilment.

Progress Proves Wisdom

The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of non-envolvement in old world affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the old world. We do not mean to be entangled, we will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance, may determine.

Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and co-operation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America—our America, the America builded on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations which will subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

I am sure our own people will not misunderstand, nor will the world misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that governments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

Association for Counsel

We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion; to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship and establish a world court for the disposition of such justicible questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto. In expressing aspirations in seeking practical plans, in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness and justice and its hatred of war into recommended action we are ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty. Since freedom impelled and independence inspired and nationality exalted a world super-government is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness; it is sanctity. It is not aloofness; it is security. It is not suspicion of others; it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

Today, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of human kind and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and new appraisal of our nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established, our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow.

Rests on Popular Will

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supercede nationality we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion, and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in moral leadership of civilization, and we hold maintained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

Mankind needs a world wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to mark a birth of a new order. Such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comity so essential to peace.

Trade Ties Bind Closely

We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolate cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless and beating in confidence unfailing. Amid it all we have rivited the gaze of all civilization to the unselfishness and the righteousness of representative democracy where our freedom has never made offensive warfare, has never sought territorial aggrandizement through force, never has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason has been exhausted. When the governments of the earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare will have been written.

Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward, normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to hasten them if it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task. Let me repeat: For our nation we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us, we hold no national prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest nor boast of armed prowess. If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can vision the ideal republic where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted; where we may call to universal service every plant, agency or facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for country, and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

Unity of Spirit and Purpose

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration, which would make our defense impregnable, our triumphs assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic, industrial and commercial systems at home; no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slackerism, no outrage of treason, envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development, and revolution would be without the passion which engenders it; a regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of today. War never left such an aftermath, and there has been staggering loss of life and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and we will; we can strike at war taxation, and we must. We must face the grim necessity, with full knowledge that the task is to be solved, and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government, and at the same time do for it too little.

We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy combined with final justice, and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift, which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

Reflection of War's Reaction

The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the life blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent, and has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflations and price upheavals. The normal balances have been impaired. The channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities. Perhaps we never shall know the old levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations, and the necessaries of life will show their inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light nor evenly distributed. There is no way of making them so. There is no instant steps from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate, then, in understanding, in mutuality of interest, of concern for the common good, our tasks will be solved. No altered system will work a miracle; any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our present system.

From Destruction to Production

The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order, and our own people are turning to resume their normal, onward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know that Congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government's experiment in business and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all activities, so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people. With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life we may count upon her intuitions, her refinements, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

Prayer for Industrial Peace

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. Humanity hungers for international peace, and we have it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards widely and generally distributed amid the inspirations of equal opportunity. No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality, and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnity our achievement. If revolution insists on overturning established order let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and our lives to our preservation, and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reformations and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy or permit destruction by force.

I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will. Understanding its fountain source, I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attend.

Protection of Industries

It has been proved again and again that we cannot while throwing our markets open to the world maintain American standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a luring fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. Today as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariff to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy, and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry. Opportunity is calling not alone for the restoration, but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market by promoting self reliance in production and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

An America of Homes

We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have herself reliant, independent and even nobler, stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and mantained opportunity, we invite the world to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. Wealth is inimical to welfare; it ought to be its friendliest agency. There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift. But ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed property. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch it in its development, and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessary, no lack of opportunity shall prevent the gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship. There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed again and again the futility and the mischief of ill considered remedies for social and economic disorders. But we are mindful today as never before of the friction of modern industrialism, and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare.

Service the Supreme Commitment

Service is the supreme commitment of life. I would rejoice to acclaim the era of the Golden Rule and crown it with the autocracy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all the agencies of government are called to serve and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will.

One cannot stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world's upheaval has been added heavily to our tasks, but with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in belief in the God given destiny of our republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty and I invite co-operation. I accept my part with single mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit and implore the favor and guidance of God in his heaven. With these I am unafraid and confidently face the future. I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of Holy Writ wherein it is asked:

"What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God?" This I plight to God and country.

HARDING PLUNGES INTO HIS DUTIES

Submits His Cabinet List to the Senate

INAUGURAL VERY SIMPLE

City Comfortably Crowded, But Pomp And Panoply Are Lacking—Whole Affair Serious And Businesslike.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Washington.—The oath of office of President as administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, Edward Douglass White, follows:

"I, Warren Gamaliel Harding, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Washington.—Solemnly mindful of the great responsibilities that will be his for the next four years, and expressing a prayer for divine guidance in the solution of the momentous problems facing him, Warren Gamaliel Harding, of Ohio, became the twenty-ninth President of the United States in an inaugural ceremony in which simplicity and lack of ostentation replaced usual pomp and display.

Before a great standing crowd of thousands, which completely filled the broad plaza and eddies for blocks around the Capitol itself, the new President accepted the supreme gift of the Republic in a short inaugural address—an address in which he did not attempt to outline other than in general terms the program of international and domestic problems to be followed by his administration.

"For my part," he said simply, "I accept with single mindedness of purpose, and humility of spirit, and implore the favor and guidance of God in His heaven. With these I am unafraid and confidently face the future."

Brilliant Day.

Inaugural Day—the day on which Ohio sent the seventh of her sons into the White House—dawned clear and cold. The temperature was not far from freezing and there was a stiff breeze whipping the flags that decorated Pennsylvania avenue and the Government buildings.

It was typical "Harding weather" in its lack of rain or other disagreeable features. Not once during the long campaign at Marion did rain fall on a front porch delegation, and friends of the New President, crowding the Capitol in large numbers, were gleeful at the continuance of "Harding luck." They took it as a happy augury.

It was a strange inauguration day of Washington. In other years crowds moved restlessly up and down the street all night long, and dawn found many of them camping sleepily in points of vantage along historic Pennsylvania avenue to view the great cavalcade of dignitaries. Not a sentinel paced a beat in the city, except for the policemen who idly swung their clubs in front of the Willard, where the President-elect and Mrs. Harding and the Vice-President-elect Coolidge were quartered.

There was something distinctly businesslike about the inaugural. Gone were the pomp and panoply and display of other years, with their extravagant decorations, crashing bands, marching military and horse-drawn carriages of state proudly bearing silk-hatted and frock-coated dignitaries in great parade. In their stead came the swift motorcar, little music and an apparent desire to get things over with in the shortest possible time and settle down to the momentous labors that confront the new Administration.

The lack of military display was particularly noticeable. Three troops of the Third United States Cavalry, from the nearby post of Fort Myer were the only regulars on inaugural duty, and their services were utilized more as an auxiliary police arm than for display. Around the White House where Woodrow Wilson was spending his last few hours of an eventful Administration, there was only a force of high school cadets and the usual police.

Hanging like a pall over the jollity and merry-making of the inaugural visitors was the death of Champ Clark, the great Democratic leader, who almost was President. In Congress Hall Hotel, under the shadow of his beloved Capitol where he labored so diligently for more than a quarter of a century, and within a stone's throw of where the ceremonies took place, the great Missourian's body lay in state, mourned by thousands.

The day's events began to march with swift efficiency shortly after 10 o'clock, when half a dozen automobiles drew smartly up before the Willard Hotel. They formed the entire parade of the Harding inaugural. Only the first four cars were really in it, the others being occupied by Secret Service men and reporters. Here all the members of the inaugural party were picked up with the exception of the President and Mrs. Wilson.

President-elect Harding, Mrs. Harding and members of the inaugural committee left the President-elect's hotel at 10.20 for the White House.

The President-elect arrived at the White House at 10.26, and after being photographed entered the White House to meet President Wilson.

President Wilson, President-elect Harding and Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Wilson left the White House at 10.56 for the Capitol.

There was a whir of running motors and the little procession moved swiftly down the winding pathway out of the mansion grounds and into broad Pennsylvania avenue. Crowds lined the avenue and gave a cheer as the motors swung into the city. For some, the broken, retiring President was the cynosure of eyes; for others, it was the new President who held their interest.

President Wilson walked from the White House unaided, but as he reached the steps leading to the motor car, he stopped for a brief instant and turned about, looking into the house.

From an upper window of the White House, Miss Margaret Wilson watched her father drive away and waved to him as the car left the White House grounds.

As the procession proceeded, Dr. Harding, father of the President-elect, fell into the line, riding in a car with several companions. Soldiers on guard recognized him and came to strict attention and then saluted.

The Presidential party reached the Capitol at 11.15 A. M., preceded by three troops of cavalry, moving at a brisk trot. The streets around the Capitol were comfortably filled. The cavalrymen rode with drawn sabers, and their standards streamed in the stiff breeze.

President Wilson's participation in the inaugural ceremonies ended when he finished his work with the legislative bills at the Capitol. At a great physical effort which was apparent to all, the President rode up the avenue with his successor, the picture of broken health, but he did not enter the Senate Chamber to see Vice-President Coolidge sworn in, nor did he venture out to the inaugural platform immediately after to see Harding take the oath of office. It was a pathetic incident.

Into the second car, bearing Mrs. Harding, Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota and Representative William W. Rucker of Missouri, entered Mrs. Wilson.

The third automobile bore Vice-President Marshall, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carolina.

In the fourth car were Vice-President-elect Coolidge, Mrs. Marshall and Representative C. Frank Reavis of Nebraska.

NEW CABINET CONFIRMED

He Shatters All Precedents—In First Big Act As Chief Executive He Pledges Co-Operation With Congress.

Washington.—Breaking a precedent which has stood since the days of Washington and Jefferson, President Harding appeared at an executive session of the Senate to present nominations of his Cabinet officers. Within less than 10 minutes after he had finished his address of five minutes the Senate confirmed all 10 nominations.

The new President submitted no other nominations besides his Cabinet officers and in presenting those to the Senate, said he desired to "maintain close and amicable relations" with the Legislative body during his Administration and had, therefore, presented the nominations in person.

Mr. Harding submitted the nominations orally, reading the names one by one from the list he held in his hand. They were referred immediately to committees, which had polled in advance, and as the names were read the chairman of each interested committee arose and gave the unanimous and favorable report of the committee for confirmation.

After confirming the Cabinet, the Senate, still behind closed doors, discussed the program for the extra session. Several Senators objected to suggestions for taking up the Colombian treaty, but no decision was reached. It was believed that the President would not ask for consideration of the treaty until the regular session in April.

Nation's Cabinet Personnel.

The Cabinet officers as confirmed were:

Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York.

Secretary of Treasury, Andrew W Mellon, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of War, John W. Weeks of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, of Michigan.

Secretary of the Interior, Albert B Fall, of New Mexico.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C Wallace, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, of California.

Attorney General, Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio.

Postmaster General, Will H. Hays of Indiana.

Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis of Pennsylvania.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Fredericksburg.—Wild geese were heard honking as they flew over the city Sunday night about 11 o'clock, going in a northwardly direction. This is an indication of the early approach of spring.

Fredericksburg.—Dr. Frank B. Perry, of Orange, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination to represent Orange county in the next House of Delegates.

Roanoke.—A vote is being taken by approximately 11,000 employes on the Norfolk and Western Railway to determine whether the men would prefer working on an hourly or piece work basis, labor officials announced.

Danville.—The newly established Young Women's Christian Association gymnasium was formally opened Friday night. This occupies a large part of the top floor of the Miller office building in which the "Y" quarters have been arranged. The gymnasium was recently fully equipped with apparatus.

Danville.—William A. Willis, familiarly known as "Buck" Willis, died in his sleep at his home on Church street. Mr. Willis, for more than 20 years, was sanitary inspector of the city, and subsequently assistant health officer and was 63 years of age.

Fredericksburg.—Professor R. E. Biscoe, principal of the Saluda High School, Middlesex county, is a candidate for division superintendent of schools for the counties of Mathews and Middlesex. Other applicants for this position are George G. Anderton, incumbent, and E. C. Percifful.

Lynchburg.—Emma Smith, alias Tibbs, colored, has been arrested here, charged with violating the State prohibition laws. In a raid upon her home, at 515 Wise street, the police found three gallons of corn liquor, three one-gallon containers, fourteen hot-water bottles, a funnel and a bag of corks.

Winchester.—District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Jennings, of Lynchburg, was the principal speaker at a banquet held by Winchester Lodge of Elks, at which covers were laid for about 250. Other speakers included prominent members of the local bar. Officers for the next term were nominated.

Fredericksburg.—A meeting of the Physicians' Association, of this city and surrounding counties, was held here and the name of the organization was changed from Tri-County Medical Association to the Fredericksburg Medical Association. Dr. Roderick Dew, of Caroline, was elected vice-president for the ensuing year. Dr W. A. Harris, of Spotsylvania is the president.

Lynchburg.—Ensign Myron A. Baber, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baber, of this city, who was aboard the destroyer Woolsey when it sunk in the Pacific Ocean Sunday, has notified his parents that he was safe and had landed at Balboa. Mr. Baber first knew of the accident an hour before he heard from his son. Young Baber graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1919.

Charlottesville.—Ivy, a village eight miles west of here, is much stirred up over the finding of the body of a newborn infant in a gulley near the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway tracks, about 200 yards from the depot. A warrant, charging murder, was sworn out for the supposed mother of the child, daughter of a well-known farmer, but when Constable Bailey went to serve it, he could not locate the woman, who had mysteriously disappeared.

Winchester.—Plans are being whipped into shape by committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the local automobile association for a motor-vehicle show, to be held in a large garage building on March 17, it has been announced here. Virtually all the space has been taken, leaving none of consequence for dealers in accessories. A number of social functions are to be held in connection with the automobile show, it was said.

Charlottesville.—While at play three weeks ago, Lula McAllister, aged 6, daughter of Mrs. Bettie McAllister, of Brown's Cove, this county, swallowed a marble, which lodged in the esophagus. Despite the efforts of physicians, the obstruction could not be removed from the canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach, and the patient died at a local hospital. She was a daughter of the late Bernard McAllister, of Albemarle. Besides her mother, she leaves two brothers and one sister.

Charlottesville.—A Rotary Club was organized here with 20 charter members. The following officers were elected: R. T. Minor, Jr., president; M. C. Elliott, vice-president; W. H. Suber, secretary; R. S. Sterling, treasurer. In addition to the officers, the following were elected to serve on the board of directors; J. A. Gilmore, J. H. Lindsay, J. Emmett Gleason, D. Van Wagenen and J. Y. Brown. The address at the organization meeting was made by Alvin Smith, of Richmond.

STATE CAPITAL

Stork Causes Tax Exemptions.

Richmond.—Changes wrought during the last year by births, deaths and marriages affect materially income tax returns for the year 1920, local Department of Revenue officials declared. Millions of babies were added to family circles, each of whom brings an exemption of $200 in the parents' income tax return.

Boys and girls who have become self-supporting and whose parents allow them the use of their earnings without restriction, form a new class of taxpayers. Each must file a return and pay a tax on his or her net income, if such income was in excess of $1,000.

Widows and widowers who lost their husbands or wives during the year 1920 are especially affected. They are single for the purposes of the income tax law, and are granted only an exemption of $1,000, unless the head of a family. Persons who were divorced or separated by mutual agreement during the year also must consider themselves as single persons.

Widows and widowers are not required to show on their personal returns income of husband or wife up to the date of death. The income of a decedent is considered separately, and a return must be filed by the executor or administrator of the estate. A decedent is entitled to exemption for the full taxable year, based upon his or her status as a single or married person at the time of death.

Hart Calls Sportsmen To Organize.

H. D. Hart, secretary of the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, and president of the Virginia Game and Game Fish Protective Association, has issued a call to members of committees of his organization, to hold a meeting in Richmond March 16, for the purpose of "considering a plan of procedure to amalgamate the interests of the hunter and the angler into a body whose influence is such that it can obtain the necessary legislation for the conservation of the wild life of the State." Members of the executive committee, legislative committee, membership committee and the press committee have been summoned to attend this meeting. It is Mr. Hart's plan to amalgamate all of the minor associations of the State with the present State organization, so that when united the organization will yield a much greater influence and be able to accomplish much more.

Asks State To Furnish Officers

General Jo Lane Stern, adjutant-General of Virginia, and in charge of the Virginia National Guard, received from the War Department, a communication requesting his co-operation in securing more than 4,000 commissioned officers needed for the regular forces of the United States. These vacancies must be filled soon, and the War Department is bringing it to the attention of the State departments in charge of the National Guard in an effort to alleviate this condition. The largest number of officers are needed in the Infantry where 812 vacancies occupy, large portion of this quota must be filled without delay. The Field Artillery needs about 600 while the Cavalry, Air Service and other branches are in need of commissioned men.

Suit Over Fees Is Won.

Verdict and judgment were rendered in the City Circuit Court in the suit of R. H. Lawrence against William Harris for $300.

Judgment was also rendered in the suit of the Commonwealth against A. C. Philpotts, Commissioner of the Revenue for Norfolk county, for $3,726, and against the National Surety Company for $3,000. The defendants were held jointly responsible, the Surety Company being bondsman for the commissioner. The suit was brought under the West fee bill act, which limits the amount of the fees to be received by officials.

Wool Pools Form Association.

A temporary State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, with George A Lambert, Rural Retreat, as head, was formed at a meeting of the sheep and wool growers held in Roanoke, called at the suggestion of those who have charge of the wool pool in Virginia W. Archie Thompson, of Tazewell, was chosen secretary-treasurer of the temporary organization.

Out For Re-election.

Gordon W. Shepherd, of Chester Chesterfield county, who defeated Emmett Lee Mann two years ago as floater Delegate from Chesterfield and Powhatan District, authorized the announcement of his candidacy for re-election, subject to the August primary. Mr. Shepherd is a practicing attorney of the city of Petersburg, Va., and has the distinction of being the youngest man to have ever served in the General Assembly of Virginia.

Virginia Stands Fourth.

Virginia stood forth among the forty-eight States of the nation, in responding to the Christmas appeal of the Near East Relief, with a contribution of $59,167.77, according to information just received from national headquarters in New York, it was announced by Oliver J. Sands, State Chairman for Virginia. Virginia and North Carolina both have the same State director, Claude W. Hopper, of Richmond.

YEAR TO FILE RAIL CLAIMS

Bill Extends Time for Damage Actions Against Carriers

Washington.—Persons seeking reparation from railroads on account of damage claimed to have been caused by reason of the collection during Federal control of railroads of unjust charges would have another year's time in which to file complaints with the Interstate Commerce Commission under a bill which has been introduced by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida.

AERIAL TAXI PROVES REAL

Doubting New York Lawyer Loses Suit for $25 and Costs.

New York.—Somebody told C. A. Lomas, a lawyer, it was possible to hire an aerial taxicab. He didn't believe it, and telephoned a company engaged in that service, convinced he could prove the information given him to be a myth. The company sent a plane to a Hudson river pier, but the passenger did not appear. Magistrate Davies, in city court, awarded the company $25 against Lomas.

CAR WHEEL ORDER TO KRUPPS

Successful Bidders for Big Argentine Railway Contract.

Buenos Aires.—The Krupps of Germany have been awarded a contract for 10,000 laminated steel car wheels by the Argentine State railway. The price was 40 9-16 Argentine gold pesos for each wheel delivered. The German corporation agreed to deliver 200 wheels per week. Seventeen companies were competing for the contract, there being bidders from the United States, England and other countries.

McLEAN QUITS TREASURY

Assistant Secretary Remains With War Finance Corporation.

Washington.—Resignation of Angus W. McLean as assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of internal revenue and customs, was announced Mr. McLean said he would continue as managing director of the War Finance Corporation, having been nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate as a director of that body, his term expiring on the 17th of May, 1922.

UNIONIZING ALIENS OPPOSED.

Federation Council Protests Admission Of Panama Workers.

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor's executive council, at its closing session here, went on record against the unionization of alien workers in the Panama Canal Zone because they "are not citizens, nor have they any intention of ever becoming citizens of Panama or the United States."

PARADE FOR WILSON.

Admirers To Give Outgoing President An Ovation.

Washington.—For the first time in history there was a parade in honor of an outgoing President. Washington admirers of Woodrow Wilson, including a number of social leaders, assembled at Dupont circle and pedaled to the new home of Mr. Wilson in this tribute.